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**FRENCH EDITION
OF THE REVIEW**

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**EXTRACTS FROM
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**INTERNATIONAL
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EDITOR: J.-G. LOSSIER

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The Sovereign Order of Malta Today¹

by B  at de Fischer

A half century has gone by since 1927. During that time, the sovereign Order of Malta has sought to adapt itself to the evolution of international life and international law. Its experience during the First World War, in which it brought aid to the wounded, the sick, the prisoners and the refugees with its medical units, ambulances, trains, aircraft and ships, enabled it to make its working methods responsive to emerging needs. In addition, the mid-century dialogue between the Order and the Catholic Church led to the acceptance of a formula put forward by the Cardinals' Commission, whereby the Holy See recognized the functional sovereignty of the Order in carrying out its international humanitarian activities. Finally, the increasing number of its members, particularly those recruited from amongst those distinguished personalities who combine a spiritual life with an intimate association with governmental circles, provides the order with an invaluable human reserve of men of thought and action who are available in case of need.

What is the juridical basis of the Sovereign Order today, and what is the basic structure for its international humanitarian mission ?

As we know, the Order was established at the end of the 11th century to provide care for pilgrims from Jerusalem. This initial task was very soon followed by another one, to care for the wounded and sick victims of armed conflicts. To guarantee the Order the independence required for such activity, the Supreme Pontiff, who then constituted the source of law, granted important exemptions to it. These exemptions, together with the provisions of feudal law, were the source of the functional

¹ We are pleased to publish this article, continuing, as it were, a contribution on the Sovereign Order of Malta by the author's father, Bailli Henry B. de Fischer, and published in *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge* in October 1927.

sovereignty which the Order has enjoyed, without interruption, up to the present day.

After leaving the Holy Land and establishing itself successively on Rhodes and on Malta, the Order continued to exercise territorial sovereignty during the period from 1308 to 1789. After the seizure of Malta by Napoleon, the leaders of the Order retired to the Continent, and for a century and a half constituted a government-in-exile. After the Second World War, it recognized the Kingdom of Malta and established diplomatic relations with it. Without abandoning the possibility of setting itself up once more on territory of its own, if the circumstances and requirements of its mission indicated the need, the Order henceforth concentrated upon its functional sovereignty which, without territory, assured it the international status it had to have to perform its supranational humanitarian mission.

International law today, at a time when regional or worldwide inter-governmental organizations are demanding ever larger parcels of sovereignty, indicates that territory in itself is no longer indispensable to a legal international status. This state of affairs, in an epoch marked by uprisings against imperialism and colonialism, is an advantage to the Order, and not a source of weakness.

As noted above, the Order has maintained this status as an entity recognized by international law since its origin, and in this respect its status is quite similar to that of the Catholic Church. The two organizations are the oldest supranational institutions in the western world. Today, more than forty nations recognize the Order as an entity under international law, possessing sovereignty and the right of legation.

* * *

The remarkable capacity of the Order for constant adaptation to changing circumstances, in the course of centuries, undoubtedly provides proof of its vitality. This vitality is shown not only in its juridical status, but also in its modern organizational practices.

Apart from its ancient priories and estates, most of which have disappeared under the pressure of historic circumstances, the Order now has national associations and auxiliary organizations in more than sixty countries, on almost every continent. These organizations carry out numerous humanitarian tasks and constitute, together, a technical

operating mechanism which enables the Order to intervene quickly wherever the need appears.

Among its humanitarian activities, the Sovereign Order of Malta has assumed the tasks of assisting the wounded and sick in connection with armed conflicts; helping the victims of major catastrophes; participating in international activities on behalf of refugees, emigrants, exiles and abandoned children; fighting against endemic diseases, in particular leprosy, a disease which today afflicts from 10 to 15 million persons throughout the world. The latter task, to which it is especially devoted, gave rise to the creation of the International Committee of the Order of Malta for Assistance to Lepers, with headquarters in Geneva. This organization, in co-operation with various National Associations and frequently with the World Health Organization, contributes to the relief of suffering from this disease in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe. In 1974, for example, the Order inaugurated the Leprology Centre at Dakar, the only institute in French-speaking Africa capable of carrying out research and teaching methods for combating this terrible disease.

In all of its humanitarian work, in conformity with its age-old traditions, the Order observes the principles of absolute independence and neutrality, along with equality in treatment for all those in need, without distinction of race, religion, status or location. In particular, it observes the regulations provided in the diplomatic conventions concerning international humanitarian law—the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Conventions, those of the International Relief Union and the Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, it concludes agreements with the powers concerned on co-operative humanitarian activities. Finally, upon request, it is prepared to undertake certain special tasks, such as those of a Protecting Power or of substitutes for such powers, etc.

In order to carry out its supranational humanitarian activity, as noted above, it maintains diplomatic or other regular official relations with nations with which it shares humanitarian concerns. It also accredits observers to various intergovernmental organizations, international private organizations and others which are involved in international humanitarian activities. It now has representatives at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the ICRC, ICEM, UNICEF, the Council of Europe and UNESCO, and is thus in a position to remain in close touch with international humanitarian life. To the same end, it is now taking part in the work of the Diplomatic Conference on the

Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts and offers its good offices in the event that various powers may wish to entrust certain tasks to it, tasks which it will be glad to undertake in appropriate circumstances in agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross. The Order hopes also to take part in the forthcoming conference to be held in Vienna under the auspices of the United Nations, for the drawing up of regulations governing relations between governments and intergovernmental organizations. The Order hopes that these regulations will also govern its own relations with intergovernmental organizations, thus confirming a de facto situation of long standing.

The Sovereign Order of Malta, one of the oldest precursors of the Red Cross concept and certainly the first organization for international humanitarian assistance, thus carries on today an activity which it has exercised for the past nine hundred years, under the aegis of that unique principle of sovereignty, in the service of charity.

Béat de FISCHER

Bailli-President of the Swiss Association
of the Sovereign Order of Malta

THE CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT: FURTHER OUTLOOK

by Claude Pilloud

This paper, the views expressed in which are solely those of the author, was read at the International Symposium on Humanitarian Law last December, an account of which is given below, on the occasion of the Centenary of the Brussels Declaration. (Ed.)

It would be unduly ambitious to try to deal here with all the aspects and problems which the subject of this symposium brings to mind. The different forms which conflicts have, in fact, taken since the end of the Second World War and may take in the future, constitute a vast subject requiring careful study before any kind of forecast can be made. Many writers, diplomats, journalists and publicists believe that the outbreak of wide-scale armed conflict involving several nations is now somewhat unlikely: we are more likely to witness ill-defined skirmishing than open warfare between regular armies. In armed conflict, however, it is usually the unexpected that happens !

It is for this reason that we shall here confine ourselves to examining two important contemporary aspects of international armed conflict: first, the effect of aggression on the application of humanitarian law and, secondly, the inclusion of the fight for self-determination in international conflicts. Naturally, these two aspects will be examined only in so far as they concern humanitarian law.

Agression and the application of humanitarian law

Since the beginning of recorded history, war has always been a prerogative of the State; the right to declare war has generally been vested in the Head of State, although in some constitutions that right has been reserved to Parliament.

The laws and customs of war which developed in the 18th and 19th centuries and at the beginning of the 20th century, have taken this situation for granted, and their entire system is based on the premise that States are free to have recourse to war when they see fit. It was with this in mind that the Geneva Convention of 1864 and the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 were drawn up. In 1929, when the Geneva Convention was revised and the Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War established, the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war, signed on 27 August 1928, had already been in existence for a year; it does not appear, however, to have had the slightest influence on the drafting of those two Conventions which continued to regard war as a fact, no pronouncement being made as to the responsibilities which might arise from its outbreak.

In 1949, the revision or drawing up of the four Geneva Conventions stemmed from the same idea. At best, to prevent governments from taking advantage of confused situations and avoiding their obligations, provision was made for the Conventions to apply both in the case of declared warfare and in any other armed conflict. One sees here the clear intent to cover unacknowledged states of war. A government, while opening hostilities against another State, might deny that there was any question of war, and assert that a mere policing operation was involved, an act of self-defence, or a limited operation sanctioned by a treaty... Such precautions are principally due to the fact that the Charter of the United Nations, confirming previous instruments, prohibits recourse to force, except in such cases as provided for in the Charter itself.

The draft Additional Protocols submitted by the ICRC to the 1974 Diplomatic Conference proceeded from the same idea.

In the United Nations itself, however, and in world opinion, anti-war sentiment has continued to grow. Wherever possible, United Nations bodies have put a stop to armed conflicts and ordered a cease-fire or an armistice. War has thus increasingly become an illegal act which the

international community is trying to abolish. This has led many to wonder whether the illegal character of war, at least so far as the aggressor is concerned, should not affect humanitarian law applicable in conflicts. Several speakers voiced their views in the matter at the 1973 General Assembly of the United Nations, at the 1974 Diplomatic Conference and at the Lucerne Conference of Government Experts on Weapons that may Cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects. The argument most often put forward is that it is unlawful and morally wrong for the aggressor and the State attacked to find themselves in the same situation with regard to the laws and customs of war; again, acts of war committed by an aggressor State are, *ipso facto*, illegal, and those who commit them deliberately put themselves outside the law, and should therefore be sought out and punished.

These considerations hinge, of course, on the possibility of rapidly determining, in each case, who is actually the aggressor. In this connection, it should be noted that, after much hesitation and research, it was possible to establish a definition of aggression;¹ the twenty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly had before it, last autumn, a draft report which has now been adopted. The Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations, as the case may be, will thus have an objective basis for identifying the aggressor and taking the necessary military, economic or political measures against him. This endeavour by the United Nations is not to be overlooked or underestimated. It is an important step forward, but it should also be remembered that decisions of the Security Council may be paralysed if the five permanent members do not vote for them, and that decisions of the General Assembly in this sphere are in fact frequently contested.

How will this affect the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocol to these Conventions concerning international armed conflicts, the study of which the second session of the Diplomatic Conference will resume, in Geneva in February 1975? To answer this question, it should be recalled that, while the Conventions take the form of agreements between States, they are above all a declaration of the rights of the individual vis-à-vis the arbitrary acts of the enemy; moreover, they were drawn up in the interests of individuals rather than governments.

¹ Report of the Special Committee on the Question of Defining Aggression, 1974, A/9619, United Nations.

If one considers the problem from the individual's point of view—the only one of concern to the Red Cross—one cannot see why, during armed conflict, mobilized or enlisted soldiers, civilian enemy aliens, prisoners of war, the inhabitants of an occupied territory, the sick or the wounded, should receive different treatment according to whether they belong to the aggressor State or to the State which is the victim of aggression. This would, in fact, amount to punishing men for faults which they themselves have not committed. It would also be a direct attack on the principle of progress stated by Rousseau, in the *Social Contract*, that war was not a relationship between men but between States, and that individuals were merely enemies by accident.

Moreover, how is an individual to know that he is taking part in a war of aggression? In practice, the most clear-cut cases of aggression have been presented as acts of self-defence or justice. It is difficult to see by what means the individual could gain true knowledge of the facts. Besides this, patriotism often leads individuals to trust blindly in their government, in keeping with the well-known American motto: “My country, right or wrong”.

Even if individuals were aware that they were participating in aggression, they would still have to find means of withdrawing from the obligations imposed on them by their own country's laws. Could one seriously expect individuals under arms to mutiny or desert the flag? As is well known, in times of war the most severe sanctions, including the death penalty, are applied for acts of this kind. As for those civilian or military leaders who hold some share of authority within the State, their position is hardly less invidious. In most instances, they are unable to abandon their functions or to refuse to apply laws and ordinances of the State and orders which they have been given. In the trial of the General Staff and High Command of the German Army, the military tribunal sitting at Nuremberg in 1948 concluded that the crime of participation in a war of aggression could be imputed to an individual only in the following circumstances:

- (a) there must be actual knowledge that an aggressive war is intended;
- (b) he must be in a position to shape or influence the policy that brings about its initiation or its continuance after initiation.¹

¹ *Law Reports of War Criminals*, Vol. XII, p. 68. Published for the United Nations War Crimes Commission by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London 1949.

It is clear then, that whereas the criminal character of wars of aggression has been well established, only a very limited number of individuals can ever be held responsible.

Finally, a practical observation should be added to what has gone before: it is idle to imagine that, in the course of hostilities, one set of combatants, if captured or wounded, would agree to be less well treated than captured or wounded enemy combatants. If some sort of parity is not maintained, it is quite certain that the least favourable treatment will become the general rule, to the great detriment of all individuals concerned.

This argument shows clearly that, on humanitarian grounds, any attempt to put war victims on a different footing, according to whether they belong to the aggressor State or to the State which is the victim of aggression, inevitably leads to the imperilling and even destruction of the structure of humanitarian rules painfully established over the last two centuries. Apart from those humanitarian rules, it is entirely possible, in other spheres of the law of war, to refer to the fact that a State has committed an act of aggression against another State. Obvious instances of this are the field of reparations, the relations of parties to a conflict with States not involved in the conflict, the validity of measures taken by an aggressor in occupied territory, etc.

The protective rules of the 1949 Geneva Conventions are entirely of a humanitarian nature: the definition of the aggressor by a United Nations body or under any other procedure therefore cannot influence their application; and this is equally true of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions submitted for consideration to the 1974 Diplomatic Conference; all their provisions are of a humanitarian nature.

Even those who favour different regimes for the treatment of war victims, according to whether they belong to an aggressor State or a State which has been attacked, admit that the State which has been attacked is not released from all obligations and that it must respect the laws of humanity. It has even been suggested that for situations of this kind, a new set of regulations should be drawn up from a different standpoint, bearing in mind the position of the "attacked", frequently a State or an entity lacking material means and sophisticated weapons.

A study along these lines would be useful, but there can hardly be any doubt that the conclusion would soon be reached that the new set of

regulations would strangely resemble those contained in the Geneva Conventions and in the Additional Protocols. It is, in fact, experience in the field during hostilities that has guided government experts and the ICRC in drawing up the present rules and in drafting new ones. In simple logic, identical facts can only lead to identical conclusions.

Struggle for Self-Determination

During the first session of the Diplomatic Conference, held in Geneva in February and March 1974, Committee I, which was concerned with general problems, adopted as part of the draft Protocol for the protection of victims in international conflicts, Article 1, the first two paragraphs of which run as follows:

1. The present Protocol, which supplements the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 for the Protection of War Victims, shall apply in the situations referred to in Article 2 common to these Conventions.
2. The situations referred to in the preceding paragraph include armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes, in the exercise of their right of self-determination as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The right of peoples to self-determination and the struggle arising therefrom are not new phenomena in the international community. That right has now merely received formal recognition. From the 16th century until the beginning of the 20th century, the peoples of the countries conquered by the Ottoman Empire waged bloody struggles to recover their identity. Closer to our times, the Italian people fought a long campaign before finally achieving independence. It was, of course, at the battle of Solferino, which took place during that struggle, that Henry Dunant conceived the idea of the Red Cross.

Our times, however, have witnessed a whole series of situations deriving from colonialism. Those under colonial rule have sometimes

had recourse to arms to put an end to the regime imposed on them, and it is undoubtedly situations such as these which the provision quoted above is intended to cover.

In the course of the struggle for self-determination, long-past or recent, there has in fact been no precise rule that could be applied. It should be mentioned, however, that since 1949, Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions has proved most effective, even though its application has sometimes been disputed. When the struggle has taken the form of a real war, some sort of equilibrium has often tended to establish itself, and the war victims have benefited from this. The ICRC, for its part, has made every effort to obtain guarantees for the victims of the conflicts and has rendered them aid to the full extent of its powers. The United Nations, in several resolutions, has asked that combatants captured during fighting for self-determination should be treated as prisoners of war, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. The effectiveness of those resolutions has, however, remained uncertain owing to the opposition, abstentions and reservations which accompanied their adoption.

At the 1974 Diplomatic Conference, the discussion on Article 1 was lengthy and difficult. The article was finally adopted by a large majority whose members, moreover, were acting from different motives. There are those who considered that the provision was of a transitory nature and would apply merely in the very few cases where colonialism or foreign domination still existed. For others, this new category of armed conflict was of a permanent nature, and the list of such conflicts was by no means limited to those now taking place in the world.

This new article clarifies the treatment of the sick and the wounded, the shipwrecked and prisoners of war, in situations of this kind. The organizations, movements or authorities fighting to secure their people's right to self-determination, would now be aware of the regulations they should apply, and would be bound by them. Lastly, other governments would know what stand to take with regard to the parties to the conflict. An uncertain situation would therefore be replaced by a clearer and more precise legal system. On the other hand, it would be very regrettable if this new article were to prompt States to refuse to become parties to the Protocol, or even to make significant reservations.

In any event, it is clear that the new provision would scarcely be applied without adaptations and additions introduced in a special

section or spread over the different parts of the Protocol. This is not the place to consider what the different adaptations might be, but the principal points can be listed: definition of armed conflict and its extent; definition of the expressions "colonial domination", "foreign occupation" and "racist regime"; a procedure which would allow the organizations involved in the struggle to make themselves known and to proclaim their intention to abide by humanitarian law; supervision of application; penal provisions; release of prisoners of war at the end of hostilities; nationality of protected persons, and other subjects.

An essential problem should also be solved: that of the conflict which exists between national penal law, which represses acts of violence, and international law. A fundamental rule of international customary law, on which all laws and customs of war are based, permits combatants, in time of war, to attack and put out of action, by wounding or even by killing, members of enemy armed forces. It therefore follows that a member of the armed forces cannot be punished for legitimate acts of war, whether in his national territory or in enemy territory. It would probably be useful to settle this matter once and for all.¹ Adaptation is possible, as can be seen, but it will by no means be easy.

In 1948, the ICRC proposed, in the draft revised or new Conventions protecting war victims, that the four Geneva Conventions should, in common Article 2 relating to their application, contain the following paragraph:

In all cases of armed conflict which are not of an international character, especially cases of civil war, colonial conflicts, or wars of religion, which may occur in the territory of one or more of the High Contracting Parties, the implementing of the principles of the present Convention shall be obligatory for each of the adversaries. The application of the Convention in these circumstances shall in nowise depend on the legal status of the parties to the conflict and shall have no effect on that status.

These drafts were submitted to the XVIIth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Stockholm in 1948, and the Conference altered the text of the paragraph by deleting the words "especially

¹ This question arose in 1949 in connection with rules applicable in non-international conflicts. See Final Record of the 1949 Geneva Diplomatic Conference, Berne, Vol. II, Section B, pp. 44 and 83 (speeches of the Norwegian delegate).

cases of civil war, colonial conflicts or wars of religion". The Conference, moreover, decided to add to the Third Convention (prisoners of war) and to the Fourth Convention (civilians) the words "subject to the adverse party likewise acting in obedience thereto". The thus amended provisions were submitted to the 1949 Diplomatic Conference. As we know, they were not adopted, and Article 3 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions became the rule in internal conflicts.

It is much to be regretted that the ICRC drafts were not considered at that time. If they had been, the humanitarian problems with which the first session of the 1974 Diplomatic Conference was concerned would not have arisen, since under that humanitarian aspect the conflicts which we are at present trying to settle would already have been covered. Undoubtedly, minds were not yet ready in 1949 to cope with problems of this kind.

The discussions which took place in 1948 and 1949 nevertheless provide certain guidelines in the examination of this difficult question. In this context, it is realized that while the application of the Conventions for the amelioration of the condition of the sick and the wounded on land and at sea and of prisoners of war would in the case of armed struggle for self-determination be relatively simple, the application of the Fourth Convention protecting civilians would pose almost insoluble problems, since it is based on the nationality of the persons protected. This was, moreover, one of the principal arguments used in 1949 to oppose full application of the four Conventions to non-international armed conflicts. In the light of this, it might be possible to confine ourselves to the application of the provisions of the Fourth Convention common to the territories of the parties to the conflict and to the occupied territories (Articles 27 to 34), which embody the essential guarantees.

Finally, it has repeatedly been pointed out that liberation movements, which are fighting for self-determination, often do so under very difficult material conditions and are sometimes unable to provide the enemy wounded and prisoners of war with the care and treatment prescribed in the first three Geneva Conventions. They would therefore wish to have their treaty obligations eased, while fully recognizing that essential principles such as respect for life, physical integrity, honour, etc., must always be observed. If one were to accept this point of view, one might consider prescribing that the sick, the wounded and prisoners of war

should be treated in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, and that if for material reasons that were absolutely impossible, their condition should never be worse than that of the members of liberation movements themselves.

Solutions to these complex problems should be sought along these lines, and it is to be hoped that the Diplomatic Conference will reach unanimous or at least very wide agreement in the matter.

Further, it should be noted that these two problems are linked to the armed conflicts themselves and that a solution should be found in other international agreements. Unfortunately, the international agreements which should provide a definition of armed conflicts and which should state which persons can fight, and what means, weapons and methods are prohibited, have not been revised for almost seventy years. This is why some of the problems had to be dealt with in the 1949 Geneva Convention and in the draft Additional Protocols submitted to the 1974 Diplomatic Conference. As it is, at humanitarian level the solutions which have been provided have very grave consequences for the persons whom it is intended to protect.

Claude PILLOUD

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Africa

Angola

The regional delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for Southern Africa was in Angola from 9 to 26 October 1974. He was received by Vice-Admiral Antonio Rosa Coutinho, president of the Angolan Military Junta, and General Altino de Magalhães, chief military commander. He also met the president and members of the Red Cross in Angola.

The ICRC representative visited and was able to talk privately with eighteen prisoners of war of the Front for the National Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and thirteen of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), who were held in a military camp at Salazar and also in the Luanda central prison, military camp and army hospital. Following the visits, the prisoners were released under agreements concluded between the Portuguese Government and the MPLA, on the one hand, and the FNLA, on the other.

The delegate also visited fifty-four civilian detainees in São Nicolau camp (Bentiaba) and talked with them without witnesses. After the visit, the camp was closed down by order of the Ministry of Justice, and the detainees were transferred to Luanda. The delegate further visited four political detainees in the prison of Pereira d'Eça (Cunene district) and spoke with them without witnesses. He also inquired about the material conditions under which Ovambo refugees were living in the Pereira d'Eça area, a matter which he discussed with Vice-Admiral Rosa Coutinho and General Altino de Magalhães.

Lastly, at Belize in the Cabinda district, the last four Portuguese prisoners of war held by the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola were released under the auspices of the ICRC, on 5 November.

The ICRC regional delegate for West Africa, who had visited the prisoners on 14 May last, was present at their release.

Rhodesia

From 19 to 26 November 1974, the ICRC regional delegate for Southern Africa and a medical delegate visited the Khami and Salisbury prisons, which hold a total of some 3,300 prisoners of different categories. As usual, they were able to talk with inmates of their choice.

Following the visits, the ICRC delegates conveyed their findings and suggestions to the director of the Prison Department. The ICRC report will be sent to the Minister of Justice from Geneva.

Zaire

On 17 November 1974, the ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa visited four Portuguese prisoners of war held by the FNLA at Kinkuzu (Zaire).

The delegate was able to talk privately with the prisoners of war.

Mauritania

From 18 to 25 November 1974, an ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa made a stay in Mauritania. On 22 and 23 November he visited the Ksar prison, at Nouakchott, and there saw about thirty persons detained for reasons or offences of a political nature. The delegate was able to talk with detainees of his choice without witnesses. At the close of the visit, with the aid of the Mauritanian Red Crescent, relief supplies were distributed to the prisoners.

The delegate's suggestions and recommendations were transmitted to the Minister of the Interior, and the report of the ICRC will, as usual, be sent to the detaining authorities.

Congo

On 29 November 1974, the ICRC regional delegate for West and Central Africa visited seventeen Portuguese soldiers interned at Pointe Noire.

As usual, the ICRC delegate spoke with the prisoners without any witnesses and provided them with toilet items and cigarettes.

Ethiopia

Between 11 and 13 December, the delegate-general for Africa of the ICRC, accompanied by the two regional delegates for East Africa and a medical delegate, visited some 200 persons arrested in Ethiopia since 27 April 1974 for political motives or crimes.

They met the deposed Emperor in the house where he is at present detained, in the grounds of the Menelik Second Palace, and other detainees within the compound of the 4th Division, in the Menelik Second Palace and two police stations. They also visited 21 members of the ex-Emperor's family who are kept under protective custody in the Duke of Harrar's villa and in the house of the commander of the bodyguard. Throughout their visits the ICRC delegates were able to speak in private with all detainees of their choice. Following their visits, the delegates presented their conclusions and recommendations to the competent authorities of the Dergue. Among other points, it was agreed that such visits would be repeated in the future, if necessary.

Latin America

ICRC President's Mission to Latin America

From 13 to 16 November 1974, Professor Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, accompanied by the delegate-general for Latin America, made a stay in Brazil. He was welcomed by Mr. T.W. Sloper, the new president of the Brazilian Red Cross, and visited the Society's Curitiba and São Paulo chapters.

On 17 November, the President of the ICRC left on an official visit to Paraguay. Accompanied by the ICRC delegate-general for Latin America and the regional delegate for South America, he took part in the Tenth Inter-American Red Cross Conference, at Asunción from 19 to 23 November. While in Paraguay, Professor Martin was received by General Alfred Stroessner, Head of State. He also conferred with the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, the Interior and Health.

On 22 November, the ICRC President arrived in Peru, where he met several leaders of the National Red Cross Society.

Bolivia

An ICRC delegate was in Bolivia from 12 November to 3 December 1974 and there met leaders of the Red Cross Society and government authorities.

On this mission, the ICRC delegate visited six places of detention, between 19 and 23 November, at La Paz, Chonchocorro, Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. Altogether he saw 91 political detainees. Medicines from the ICRC stocks and various relief items purchased locally, valued

at around 4,000 Swiss francs, were distributed to the detainees during those visits. In addition, the delegate bought food supplies, on the basis of an ICRC credit of 18,000 Swiss francs, for a programme of material assistance to detainees' families. Distributions will be carried out by the Bolivian Red Cross.

Chile

Pursuing their activities, ICRC delegates in Chile visited eleven places of detention between 19 and 28 November, and saw some 500 detainees. This brings the number of prisons and persons visited during the month of November 1974 up to twenty-nine and 1,700 respectively.

The ICRC has extended its assistance programme to detainees and their families. In November, various relief supplies valued at 60,000 Swiss francs were distributed to 2,900 needy families and also in the places of detention visited.

Ecuador

From 15 to 20 October, the regional delegate stayed in Ecuador, where he had talks with Ecuadorian Red Cross leaders. He also met the Vice-Minister of the Interior and the Director of Prisons.

He visited three places of detention at Quito, where he saw altogether 702 detainees and distributed relief supplies in the form of medicines, blankets and mattresses.

Paraguay

The ICRC regional delegate of South America was in Paraguay from 19 to 30 September. He was received by officers of the Paraguayan Red Cross and conferred with the Minister of the Interior and the Director-General of Prisons.

The regional delegate visited two places of detention at Asunción holding a total of 1,500 detainees.

During a further stay in Paraguay, on 18 and 19 November, he went to five places of detention and handed the detainees individual parcels (see *International Review*, December 1974).

Asia

Burma

From 9 to 12 November 1974, the ICRC regional delegate for South-East Asia was in Burma, where he met Burma Red Cross leaders.

On that occasion, the regional delegate was informed of the use made of the 10 tons of powdered milk donated by the ICRC last March. It was distributed in schools in the central area.

Middle East

Family reuniting and student travel. — From 14 October to 5 November, eight family reuniting and student travel operations were carried out under the auspices of the ICRC, enabling 938 persons to return to occupied territory and 3,617, including students and visitors, to go to the Nile Valley.

On 12 November 1974, eighty-five persons proceeded from the Arab Republic of Egypt to occupied territory, while 254 (including thirty-three students) crossed over into the Nile Valley. In a second operation, carried out on 28 November, 195 persons went into occupied territory, and 336 (including eleven students) returned to Cairo.

Lastly, on 11 December, a third operation enabled ninety-six persons to go from the Nile Valley to Gaza and Sinai. Conversely, 265 (170 of whom were pilgrims) crossed over into the Nile Valley.

Visits to prisons. — During the second half of 1974, the ICRC delegates carried out a twenty-ninth round of visits to prisons in Israel and the occupied territories. In thirteen places of detention, they saw some 2,600 civilian detainees from various Arab countries or occupied territories.

It will be recalled that the ICRC is allowed, usually a month after their arrest, to see so-called "security" prisoners (sentenced, awaiting trial or in administrative detention) and penal law prisoners (sentenced or awaiting trial). ICRC delegates do not visit Arab detainees of Israeli nationality because they do not come into the category of persons protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention.

During the visits, the delegates spoke with prisoners without witnesses. Monthly distributions of parcels containing additional food and toilet items are made to detainees who have had no family visit for over three months. Lastly, the ICRC arranges for free bus transport once a month in order that detainees' needy families may be able to visit places of detention.

Relief. — On 10 December 1974, the ICRC sent food supplies to the St. Catherine Monastery, in the southern part of the Sinai.

Europe

Cyprus

The ICRC is continuing its Cyprus activities of protection for and assistance to victims of the conflict on either side. About thirty persons, including delegates, Central Tracing Agency experts and a medical co-ordinator, are at work there, plus thirteen members of six medical teams supplied by the Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, and the ICRC.

Civilians. — The ICRC is concerned about the welfare of civilian minorities in Cyprus, whether Turkish communities isolated in the south or Greek communities in the northern area now controlled by the Turkish armed forces.

The ICRC delegates and the mobile medical teams make regular visits to the villages in which those people live, render them material aid and provide medical care. Emergency cases that require hospitalization are transferred from one zone to another, in co-operation with UNFICYP (United Nations Forces in Cyprus).

In the area under Turkish military control, by the end of November the ICRC had completed the transfer to the southern area of Greek Cypriots (most of them very old and sick) who had remained at Voni (around 400 persons) and Gypsos (1,200 persons).

Prisoners of war. — On 28 November 1974, the ICRC handed over to the Turkish authorities in Nicosia nine Turkish soldiers who had lost their way in the southern area and been captured on that same day by forces of the Greek Cypriot National Guard.

A few days earlier, three Turkish Cypriot prisoners of war were released and transferred to the northern area, under the auspices of the ICRC.

Central Tracing Agency (CTA). — With the resumption of school programmes, the offices of the Central Tracing Agency, which in July had been installed in Lycapithos school, Nicosia, were transferred to another Greek district of the town. Seven experts from Geneva are at present working there with seventy-four local employees. In addition, twenty-two persons are at work in the five sub-agencies located in the Turkish part of Nicosia, and at Limassol, Larnaca, Paphos and Ormidhia, in the south.

The main activities of the various Agency bureaux still consist in tracing the missing, registering requests for transfer from one area to another, and, lastly, the transmission of family messages. Around half a million have been exchanged since the beginning of the conflict, and mail now reaches a daily figure of almost 6,000 units.

Relief. — From the beginning of the operation up to the end of November 1974, the ICRC distributed the following supplies: 19.1 tons of medicines, 48.3 tons of powdered milk, 22 tons of baby foods, 160 tons of protein-enriched food, 25.6 tons of clothing, 132,000 blankets, 9,671 tents, 13,200 camp-beds, more than 2,000 jerricans and more than 800 bedding items.

Financial situation. — On 6 December 1974, contributions made to the ICRC action in Cyprus, in kind and in cash, were as follows: 10,322,090 Swiss francs in kind (including the cost of the medical teams of five National Societies) and 7,511,739 Swiss francs in cash, namely a total of more than 17.8 million Swiss francs. Government contributions in response to ICRC appeals reached 12.6 million Swiss francs (6.3 million in kind and 6.3 million in cash) from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

On 13 December, the ICRC received a further donation of 30 million yen (approximately 374,000 Swiss francs) from the Japanese Government.

The ICRC received donations amounting to 3.3 million Swiss francs (including 3 million in kind) from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, USSR and Yugoslavia.

Lastly, more than 1.6 million Swiss francs, mainly in cash, were provided by other donors, including the League of Red Cross Societies, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNHCR, EEC, the Council of Europe and Caritas.

*IN GENEVA***Tokens of Gratitude**

Mr. Harry Carl Angst has recently given up his duties as honorary ICRC delegate to Japan, a position in which he had served since 1948, following his appointment as a delegate in 1943. As honorary delegate, he carried out numerous missions on behalf of prisoners of war in Japan, China, Manchuria and Okinawa and of stateless persons detained in Japan. He took part in the repatriation of Koreans from Japan to North Korea, from 1959 to 1968. In all these tasks, he displayed great qualities of intelligence, courage and devotion, for which the ICRC expressed its gratitude in conferring upon him its silver medal, in a presentation on 5 December 1974.

Both the President of the ICRC and the President of the Executive Board spoke of the activities of Mr. Angst, who in turn thanked the International Committee for its gesture and reaffirmed his dedication to the ideals and to the work of the Red Cross.

* * *

A ceremony took place at the headquarters of the ICRC on 18 December in which the International Committee expressed its appreciation to staff members who had served for 30 or more years. On this occasion, it inaugurated a new custom, by conferring its silver medal upon these devoted employees.

Mr. Eric Martin, President of the ICRC, made the presentation to each of the twenty-one staff members thus honoured and expressed to them the gratitude of the International Committee.

"This is a time to pay tribute to fidelity," he said. "The ICRC, well known for its discretion, does not have a cult of personalities, it does not shout from the rooftops about the loyalty of its workers and it does not maintain an honour roll. In taking part in our collective effort, you have

given much of yourselves and it is appropriate, in granting you this medal, for the ICRC to express to all of you its feelings of gratitude and complete satisfaction.”

On behalf of his co-workers, one of the recipients of the medal replied, referring to the nobility of the humanitarian commitment required of all ICRC workers, in the small as well as the great tasks, and to the privilege enjoyed by those who brought assistance to victims, whether in the course of missions in various countries or in carrying out less well known but equally vital responsibilities.

An ICRC Delegate-General Leaves his Post

Mr. Jean C. Ott, delegate-general for Asia and Oceania, asked to be relieved of his duties as of 31 December 1974.

The International Committee accepted Mr. Ott's resignation with great regret, conscious of the fact that it was losing a co-worker of outstanding qualities.

Mr. Ott had carried out the tasks entrusted to him with distinction as well as competence. First a delegate and subsequently head of delegation in several countries, he was named delegate-general for Asia and Oceania in 1970. He carried out numerous missions in Asia and took on great responsibilities in Geneva in the Department of Operations. On the occasion of its general assembly on 19 December, the ICRC expressed its profound gratitude to Mr. Ott.

New Publication in Arabic

The ICRC announces the publication of a new work in Arabic, “Course of Five Lesson on the Geneva Conventions” by Henri Coursier, translated by the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society and priced at 10 Swiss francs. In order to disseminate broader understanding throughout the Arab world of the humanitarian principles and activities of the Red Cross movement, the ICRC Documentation and Dissemination Division, in cooperation with the various Red Crescent Societies, has published some 15 works in Arabic.

SOME PUBLICATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

On the eve of the Diplomatic Conference, which is to hold its second session in Geneva at the beginning of February, we think it worth while to recall the titles of some books and documents published by the ICRC about the Geneva Conventions, their dissemination and the development of international humanitarian law.

Sw. Fr.

I. Basic texts and commentaries

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 10.—

Commentary (a detailed legal study of the four Geneva Conventions)

Vol. I paper-back: Sw.Fr. 35.— bound: Sw.Fr. 45.—

Vol. II paper-back: Sw.Fr. 30.— bound: Sw.Fr. 40.—

Vol. III paper-back: Sw.Fr. 50.— bound: Sw.Fr. 60.—

Vol. IV paper-back: Sw.Fr. 45.— bound: Sw.Fr. 55.—

International Red Cross Handbook, eleventh edition, 1971 40.—
(Joint publication of the ICRC and the League of Red Cross Societies, containing:)

1. the Geneva Conventions and several other international conventions relating to Red Cross action;
2. Statutes and Regulations of Red Cross institutions;
3. Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors of the League.)

	Sw.	Fr.
Commentary on the Outline of a Course on International Humanitarian Law	5.—	
<i>H. Coursier</i> Course of Five Lessons on the Geneva Conventions	8.—	
<i>Jiri Toman</i> Index of the Geneva Conventions for the Protection of War Victims of 12 August 1949 (Institut Henry-Dunant)	48.—	

II. Popularized publications

The Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. Summary for Members of the Armed Forces and the General Public .	2.—
Soldier's Manual (illustrated handbook for troops)	1.—
Rights and Duties of Nurses under the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949	2.—

III. Monographs

<i>J. Pictet</i> The Sign of the Red Cross and the Repression of Abuses of the Red Cross Emblem	3.—
Model Law for the Protection of the Red Cross Emblem and Title	2.—
<i>F. Siordet</i> The Geneva Conventions of 1949: The Question of Scrutiny	5.—
<i>J. P. Schoenholzer</i> The Doctor in the Geneva Conventions .	4.—
<i>J. Wilhelm</i> Can the Status of Prisoners of War be Altered?	3.—
<i>J. Mirimanoff</i> The Red Cross and Biological and Chemical Weapons	3.—
<i>M. Veuthey</i> The Red Cross and Non-International Conflicts	2.—

IV. Fundamental reading

	Sw.	Fr.
<i>J. Pictet</i> Red Cross Principles	10.—	
<i>J. Pictet</i> The Principles of International Humanitarian Law	10.—	
<i>M. Huber</i> The Red Cross Principles and Problems	20.—	

V. Further development of international humanitarian law

Report on the work of the first session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Geneva, 1971	15.—
Report on the work of the second session of the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Geneva, 1972 (two volumes).	25.—
Report on the work of the second session of the Conference of Red Cross Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Vienna, 20-24 March 1973	8.—
Weapons that may Cause Unnecessary Suffering or have Indiscriminate Effects	12.—
Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949	10.—
Draft Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949. COMMENTARY	20.—
Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons (Lucerne 24.9-18.10.74). REPORT	15.—

IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

RE-APPRAISAL OF THE ROLE OF THE RED CROSS : PROGRESS AND PLANS

As all institutions in a period of such rapid change as ours, the Red Cross is studying its mission in the world of today and tomorrow. It will be recalled that, in 1972, the ICRC and the League, in co-operation with National Societies, decided to examine the future of the movement by undertaking a complete study of it. A Joint Committee for Re-appraisal was established and Mr. Donald Tansley, Study Director, described in the February 1974 issue of the International Review the research and analysis carried out thus far. More recently, Mr. Tansley reported on the progress of the Study in a statement he made at the 90th Session of the League's Executive Committee in Geneva last October. As these questions are of interest to the whole Red Cross movement, we believed that it would be useful to summarize Mr. Tansley's statement for our readers.

Our fact-gathering is not quite finished, but so far we have visited over 40 National Societies and have examined 23 of them in detail—their activities, structure, finances, relations with governments and with voluntary agencies. We have sought their views on a wide variety of questions.

These National Societies were a good representative sample of Red Cross: old Societies and new ones, well developed, strong Societies and weak Societies, in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia.

We have examined the work of the International Committee, in Geneva as well as in the field, and have accompanied ICRC delegates on their visits to prisons, refugee camps and to prisoners of war in places such as Zaire, Rhodesia, Israel and Cyprus.

We have studied the problems of relief provided by National Societies, the League and the ICRC and have observed relief operations in current disaster situations in Indo-China, the Sahel, Ethiopia and Japan. We have also sought the views of those other organizations who have worked in these operations.

We have attended training sessions, the XXIIInd International Conference of the Red Cross, regional Red Cross conferences, and various committee meetings of the League and ICRC. We have met a large number of people interested in humanitarian problems, from Red Cross, the United Nations, voluntary agencies, universities and research institutes. Perhaps most important of all, we have invited the views and listened to any person or agency who has wanted to speak or write about the Red Cross.

One of the conclusions that we have already reached as a result of our studies is this: the general public, even the so-called informed public, do not know very much about Red Cross, even though they may hold it in high regard. Worse still, we have found an appalling lack of knowledge about Red Cross within the organization.

For this reason, we want to put to use what we have learned in the course of our studies. We are planning to do this by publishing a series of background papers, which will attempt to describe in factual terms what Red Cross is and does. Each background paper will deal with a specific subject, for example:

- the present role of Red Cross in protection;
- the present role of Red Cross in assistance;
- health and welfare activities of Red Cross;
- Red Cross at the national level;
- Red Cross as a factor of peace;
- a selection of views on Red Cross.

In addition, we hope to be able to produce a background paper dealing with Red Cross philosophy, and another concerning future humanitarian needs.

We plan to begin production of these documents in the new year and to publish them in advance of the final report, which will be completed in June 1975.

What about the final report? I cannot, of course, talk about its conclusions at this point, but I can tell you something about the *nature* of the report and about the ground it will cover. First, the report will focus

on the *future* of the Red Cross—the present situation will already have been covered in the background papers.

The report will contain many firm recommendations. But on many subjects it may also contain options, choices, alternatives. On other subjects, it may contain no more than an attempt to isolate and define a basic question on a subject which we feel Red Cross must face if it is to be in command of its future. In essence, the final report will be an *agenda for discussion* by Red Cross bodies. And, in a sense, it is *after* the report that the real re-appraisal will begin—by the Red Cross.

The report will cover two broad topics:

- (1) the concerns of the Red Cross of the future;
- (2) the machinery of the Red Cross of the future.

The first will be dealt with under four major headings: *Protection, Assistance, Community Services, and Inculcation of Red Cross Values.*

Under the second, we shall ask ourselves the following questions:

What does each of the components of the Red Cross family (National Societies, the ICRC, the League, the International Red Cross) need to do to carry out its roles of the future? What strategy should each follow? What structure is required? What changes in finances, recruitment, training? What changes in attitude to enable Red Cross to adapt to its role in the world of tomorrow?

We cannot hope to provide firm answers on all of these questions. In large part, the answers must come from Red Cross leaders and Red Cross members. But I hope to provide some solutions, some guidelines, and some basis for discussion of all of these matters.

Before closing, I should like to tell you of two further conclusions we have reached.

Almost everywhere, we have found that *Red Cross is held in high regard.* And almost everywhere, *Red Cross has far more potential than it has begun to use.*

I hope that the re-appraisal of the role of the Red Cross will help to translate that potential into the most effective humanitarian services for those who need them.

WORLD RED CROSS DAY

In 1975, the theme for World Red Cross Day, which will be commemorated on 8 May, is to be *Red Cross: your emergency lifeline*.

In order to prepare for this event which attracts ever greater interest every year, the latest number of the League's newssheet "Panorama" has been issued in a novel form. When the inside pages are unfolded, they constitute a poster highlighting emergency relief action. Today's formula for aid, generosity plus technology, is given in a few sentences: "When you want to help, experience counts. The Red Cross has been answering SOS calls for over a century. The League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva reckons on launching an international appeal for aid to disaster victims once every three weeks on average, year in, year out. The International Committee of the Red Cross stands ready to assist war victims. And in almost every country on the globe volunteers Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies are dealing with disasters, minor or major, on a daily basis".

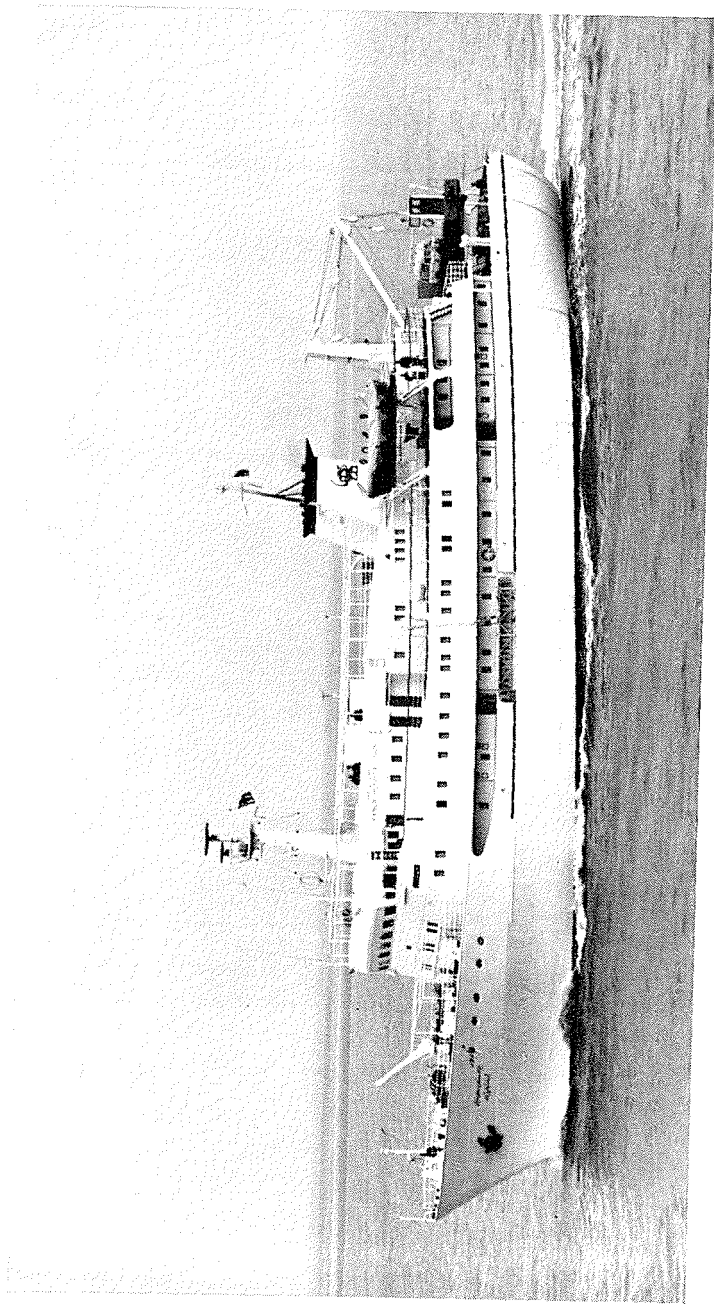
National Societies are urged in this way to do all they can in 1975 to bring to people throughout the world additional information on the activities performed by Societies in emergency situations and, thereby, to obtain more extensive support for their humanitarian work.

PHILIPPINES



Activities of the Philippine Red Cross for the country's cultural minorities :
relief distribution.

IRAN



The *ss Farur*, the Red Lion and Sun Society's hospital ship.

IRAN

The Red Lion and Sun Society has had a 1,600 ton floating hospital constructed, one of the most original and resourceful methods of providing medical aid for the population along the coast and in the islands.¹ We have asked the National Society to tell our readers about this ship and welcome the article supplied, which we give below.

Treatment and providing medical necessities for the inhabitants of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea coasts and islands have always been among the principal aims of the Red Lion and Sun Society. After thorough studies, the Society came to the conclusion that the best way to achieve this end was to be equipped with a hospital ship; thus, due to the regular visits of the vessel, medical attention can be given to the population living on the southern coasts of Iran. So the hospital ship *Farur* was purchased to fulfil these humanitarian tasks.

The vessel entered the waters of Iran in March 1972, and berthed at Abadan Port.

The vessel's main particulars are the following :

Length over all	abt. 68.00 m
Breadth moulded	abt. 13.70 m
Depth up to main deck . . .	abt. 6.80 m
Engine output	2 × 2 700 BHP = 5 400 BHP
Speed	abt. 18 knots

¹ *Plate.*

The hospital ship has the classification German Lloyd+100 A4+MC. The above dimensions have been chosen with regard to the facilities of the smallest harbour within the service area of the meanwhile constructed standard type vessel. Moreover, it is as well possible to anchor offshore and keep up connection with land by means of a landing craft placed on board, which is set to water by the ship's proper gearing. This jet-propelled landing craft is also equipped with an ambulance car which is used for the transportation of patients, doctors and nurses.

According to the highest international safety rules, the vessel has been constructed as a passenger ship.

To make the stay aboard the vessel a most pleasant one for the patients, physicians, nurses and crew, the ship is equipped with an extensive conditioning system suitable for special services and medical rooms.

To comply with its scope of duties the ship has been provided with special equipment, consultation and operation rooms for the following departments: general surgery and wound dressing, abdominal-, nerve- and vascular surgery, internal diseases, throat-nose-ear complaints, gynaecology, children's ward, dentistry, clinic, X-ray examinations, as well as consultation rooms for the outpatients.

In the hospital section of the ship there are 42 beds. Seriously ill persons who have undergone an operation remain on board for treatment in 4 separate wards:

2 sick wards, one for 15 male and the other for 15 female patients.

1 ward for four children.

1 ward for four patients with infectious diseases.

This last ward is kept separate from the other parts of the hospital section and is equipped with separate air supply system and sanitary rooms.

The equipment of the hospital section includes the latest medical appliances. Apart from units for electro-diagnosis and a fully transistorized monitoring system, the medical equipment moreover includes cardiotherapy units as well as a unit for all applications of short-wave therapy.

In the radiological station, an X-ray unit is set up for routine examinations, as well as for special radiological demands. Evident-

ly, a dark room for the development of X-ray films is at hand. A second unit with mobile support and inferior output is provided for use in the operating theatre.

Moreover, a laboratory, dispensary and blood bank as well as various treatment rooms necessary for the hospital service are available. The ship also has an extensive pharmacy.

Two separate galleys are provided, one for preparing meals for crew and staff, whereas the second galley is used for patients' food only. Provisions may be stored over a longer period of time in both provision rooms and spacious refrigeration rooms suitable for tropical conditions.

Due to the restriction of draught, the ship has been fitted with two light-weight but nevertheless high-quality engines.

The output of 2700 BHP each of the two engines installed is transmitted on two propellers which results in the vessel's speed of abt. 18 knots. This high speed offers the possibility of making up for eventual delays in preceding harbours so as to keep a time schedule for fixed arrival at certain harbours. Moreover, the ship will be able to reach disaster areas sooner.

For the ship's supply of electric current, 3 diesel generator aggregates of 380 KWA each are provided, one of them serving as stand-by; furthermore, an emergency generator is provided for emergency cases. In order to keep the ship's noise level as low as possible, the generators are additionally muffled. The ship is also equipped with a waste destructor.

In order to reduce the rolling of the vessel particularly when the ship is riding at anchor offshore, a passive tank-stabilizator unit has been installed. The system can be adapted to the different weather conditions from the bridge in order to abate as far as possible the ship's movements in case operations are being carried out and for the general well-being of all patients.

The ship is also equipped with other facilities such as an elevator system connecting the different decks, and a laundry with spin dryer, ironing and washing machines.

The fresh water system, which desalinizes seawater, provides 30 tons of fresh water per day, which is stored in appropriate tanks with a capacity of 100 tons.

The ship has already started its humanitarian tasks, and the inhabitants of the southern coasts and islands enjoy its medical facilities. One day before the ship arrives at a certain port or island, the respective authorities announce to people the vessel's detailed arrival and stay programme, and after landing, the medical team start their services. They visit the patients, treat them, give them free medicines, and those who need operation are transported to the ship by the landing craft.

Since the commencement of its duty, up to October 31, 1973, in the course of two round trips, 39,321 persons have been treated as outpatients, 1839 persons as inpatients which included 1192 cases of operation, thus during 282 days a total of 41,160 persons have enjoyed medical treatment. The hospital ship *Farur* has provided the facilities for the Red Lion and Sun Society to overcome the problem of treating the inhabitants of the southern coasts of Iran.

PHILIPPINES

This article relates one of the more recent activities of the Philippine National Red Cross ¹ which has an on-going relief programme for the country's cultural minorities. ² These groups of people live in primeval forests and mountainous regions, in almost total destitution. They are seldom visited by relief agencies, and they depend on root crops and whatever food supply they can eke out from nature.

The Red Cross launched its assistance programme in 1973. Since then it has brought help to some 10,146 families, or 48,635 persons, throughout the country.

Red Cross assists the minority groups in various ways, including family health training and sanitation. Natives are taught how to clean their yards, plant vegetables and flowers and how to make fences. They are also encouraged to build their own washrooms.

In Sawang Zambales, the Red Cross distributed foodstuffs, medicine, soap and other household items to every family, and medical teams were brought in to treat tribe members suffering from skin ailments and other common diseases.

In the province of Pangasinan, the local chapter of the Philippine National Red Cross is engaged in one of the most extensive operations to help the less fortunate people. A group of volunteers from the division of public schools and from the provincial government is assisting the Red Cross teams. Together they went to great lengths to reach the distant areas where the minority groups have their homes, in the mountains around San Nicolas, Sual and Labrado.

¹ Extract from *Contact*, published by the ICRC and the League, October 1974.

² *Plate*.

The relief teams followed uncharted trails to reach their destination. Oftentimes, they had to hike long distances under scorching sun.

Frequently the group had to forge through dangerous terrain, ford streams and cross suspended bridges made of wild vines.

Red Cross is partner with Government

The Red Cross is not alone, though, in trying to ameliorate the living conditions of the destitute minorities.

The Philippine Government seeks to spread the blessings of civilization to all of the nation's population, and the Red Cross is a welcome partner in this work.

In Bulacan, the Red Cross co-operated closely with the Government in launching "Operation Gusad", a beautification project which stressed the importance of cleanliness to one's health and to one's environment.

Project workers taught the procedure of good grooming and how to keep oneself free from skin diseases and other physical discomfort.

A similar project, "Operation Roads and Trails", emphasized the importance of building roads and trails from outlying habitats to the nearest village.

The education of the minority groups is also a major concern of the Government and the Red Cross. Hand in hand, they worked to establish a "Multi-purpose Centre" where the minorities can learn how to read and write, and increase their knowledge about life and the outside world.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FOUR UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECT INTEREST TO THE ICRC

The General Assembly of the United Nations, at its twenty-ninth session (17 September to 18 December 1974), adopted several resolutions relating to the activities of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Some of these resolutions dealt more particularly with questions studied by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts. Here are the more important ones:

RESOLUTION 3255 A (XXIX)

Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use

The General Assembly,

Recalling that, in resolution 2932 A (XXVII) of 29 November 1972, it welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled Napalm and Other Incendiary Weapons and All Aspects of Their Possible Use and expressed its conviction that the widespread use of many weapons and the emergence of new methods of warfare that cause unnecessary suffering or are indiscriminate call urgently for renewed efforts by Governments to seek, through legal means, the prohibition of the use of such weapons and of indiscriminate and cruel methods of warfare and, if possible, through measures of disarmament, the elimination of specific, especially cruel or indiscriminate weapons,

Recalling that, in resolution 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, it took note of the comments submitted by Governments¹ on the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and of the widespread wish that intergovernmental action should be taken with a view to reaching agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of these weapons,

Recalling further that by the same resolution the General Assembly pointed to the extensive factual report prepared under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross entitled Weapons That May Cause Unnecessary Suffering or Have Indiscriminate Effects,² covering, inter alia, high-velocity projectiles, blast and fragmentation weapons, time-delay weapons and incendiary weapons, and endorsed the conclusion of the report that intergovernmental review and action regarding weapons of these kinds was called for,

Recalling lastly that by resolution 3076 (XXVIII) the General Assembly considered that prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons should be examined without delay and that positive results in this regard were likely to facilitate substantive disarmament negotiations with a view to the elimination of production, stockpiling and proliferation of the weapons in question, which should be the ultimate objective, and invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and to seek agreement on rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference relevant to napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use³ and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to study in depth the question of the prohibition or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Mindful of the fact that much suffering to civilian population and combatants may be avoided if general agreement can be attained on the prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects,

¹ A/9207 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1.

² Geneva, 1973.

³ A/9726.

Welcoming the active work of the Diplomatic Conference and the Conference of Government Experts on the question of prohibition or restriction of use of specific conventional weapons,

Noting that this work, which has comprised an examination of important categories of conventional weapons, has resulted not only in a better understanding of the significance of earlier studies of this subject but in the emergence of new valuable data and suggestions and proposals for possible restrictions on the use of certain conventional weapons,

Aware of the complexity of the issues raised by such suggestions and proposals and the recognized need to examine thoroughly all data now available and to undertake some further investigations, which may permit Governments to reach well-founded conclusions,

Conscious of the need for broad agreement on any prohibitions or restrictions which may be contemplated and of the need for a further expert discussion to this end,

Taking note with appreciation of the expressed readiness of the International Committee of the Red Cross to convoke another Conference of Government Experts, which would receive and consider new information and focus on such conventional weapons as have been, or may become, the subject of proposed bans or restrictions of use and study the possibility, contents and form of such proposed bans or restrictions,

1. Urges all Governments to examine the considerable body of facts which is now available on the matter and to compile without delay such supplementary data as may be required by them to focus upon specific proposals for prohibitions or restrictions;

2. Appeals to all Governments to co-operate in the clarification of the issues and to consider in a constructive spirit and with a sense of urgency all proposals and suggestions which have been or may be advanced on the matter;

3. Invites the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to continue its consideration of the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons as well as other specific conventional weapons which may be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects, and its search for agreement on possible rules prohibiting or restricting the use of such weapons and, in this context, also to consider the results of the first Conference of Government Experts and the programme of work which a second Conference of Government Experts might follow;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, who has been invited to attend the Diplomatic Conference as an observer, to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on aspects of the work of the Conference relevant to the present resolution;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled « Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use ».

RESOLUTION 3255 B (XXIX)

The General Assembly,

Having considered *the question of napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use*,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use and the report of the Conference of Government Experts, held under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which contains a study in depth of the question of the prohibition or limitation of the use of conventional weapons that may cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects,

Recalling its resolutions 2932 (XXVII) of 29 November 1972 and 3076 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 on this question,

Recalling the conclusion of the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran in 1968,¹ that napalm bombing is among the methods and means of warfare that erode human rights,

Emphasizing the consensus of the Conference of Government Experts that severe burn wounds are probably the most painful type of wound and frequently remain so for long periods of time and that they may result in permanent disability, including physical, functional, cosmetic, social and psychological disability,

Deeply disturbed at the continuing use of napalm and other incendiary weapons,

¹ See *Final Act of the International Conference on Human Rights* (United Nations publication).

1. *Condemns the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts in circumstances where it may affect human beings or may cause damage to the environment and/or natural resources;*

2. *Urges all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons;*

3. *Invites all Governments, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations concerned to transmit to the Secretary-General all information about the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in armed conflicts;*

4. *Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on this subject, based on information received under paragraph 3 of the present resolution, to be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.*

* * *

RESOLUTION 3220 (XXIX)

Assistance and co-operation in accounting for persons who are missing or dead in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recalling that one of the purposes of the United Nations is the promotion of international co-operation in solving international problems of humanitarian character,

Regretting that, in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the resort to force has continued to occur, causing loss of human lives, widespread devastation and other forms of human suffering,

Reaffirming that it is one of the fundamental obligations of Member States to ensure and promote international peace and security by preventing or ending armed conflicts,

Recognizing that one of the tragic results of armed conflicts is the lack of information on persons, civilians as well as combatants, who are missing or dead in armed conflicts,

Noting with satisfaction resolution V, adopted by the twenty-second International Conference of the Red Cross held at Teheran from 28 Octo-

ber to 15 November 1973, calling on parties to armed conflicts to accomplish the humanitarian task of accounting for the missing and dead in armed conflicts,¹

Bearing in mind the inadmissibility of a refusal to apply the Geneva Conventions of 1949,²

Reaffirming the urgent need to ensure full adherence to, and effective implementation of, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 on the protection of war victims by all States, and in particular those signatories to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,

Considering that the desire to know the fate of loved ones lost in armed conflicts is a basic human need which should be satisfied to the greatest extent possible, and that provision of information on those who are missing or who have died in armed conflicts should not be delayed merely because other issues remain pending,

1. Reaffirms the applicability of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 to all armed conflicts as stipulated by those Conventions;

2. Calls on parties to armed conflicts, regardless of their character or location, during and after the end of hostilities and in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, to take such action as may be within their power to help locate and mark the graves of the dead, to facilitate the disinterment and the return of remains, if requested by their families, and to provide information about those who are missing in action;

3. Appreciates the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to assist in the task of accounting for the missing and dead in armed conflicts;

4. Calls on all parties to armed conflicts to co-operate in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949 with protecting Powers or their substitutes, and with the International Committee of the Red Cross, in providing information on the missing and dead in armed conflicts, including persons belonging to other countries not parties to the armed conflict;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

¹ *International Review of the Red Cross*, No. 154 (January 1974), pp. 22-23.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75. Nos. 970-973.

RESOLUTION 3319 (XXIX)

Respect for human rights in armed conflicts

The General Assembly,

Conscious that a better application of existing humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and development of further rules remains an urgent task in order to reduce the suffering brought about by all such conflicts,

Recalling the successive resolutions adopted in the preceding years by the United Nations relating to human rights in armed conflicts and the debates on this subject,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General¹ on the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts, held at Geneva from 20 February to 29 March 1974, and on the Conference of Government Experts on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, convoked by the International Committee of the Red Cross at Lucerne from 24 September to 18 October 1974,

Welcoming the decision by the Diplomatic Conference to invite national liberation movements recognized by the regional intergovernmental organizations concerned to participate in its work,

Welcoming the work of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference and the work of the Conference of Government Experts,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Swiss Federal Council for convoking the second session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts in 1975 and to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its readiness to convoke in 1975 another Conference of Government Experts on the use of certain conventional weapons;

¹ A/9669 and Add. 1.

2. Urges all participants in the Diplomatic Conference to do their utmost to reach agreement on additional rules which may help to alleviate the suffering brought about by armed conflicts and to respect and to protect non-combatants and civilian objects in such conflicts;

3. Calls upon all parties to armed conflicts to acknowledge and to comply with their obligations under the humanitarian instruments and to observe the international humanitarian rules which are applicable, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907,¹ the Geneva Protocol of 1925² and the Geneva Conventions of 1949;³

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session on relevant developments concerning human rights in armed conflicts, in particular on the proceedings and results of the 1975 session of the Diplomatic Conference;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session the item entitled "Respect for human rights in armed conflicts" and emphasizes the need to allocate adequate time during the session to consider the results of both sessions of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts.

¹ Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

² League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XCIV, No. 2138, p. 65.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

UNESCO AND THE TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

At its last session, the Unesco General Conference unanimously adopted a resolution permitting the ICRC to obtain Unesco's support in its work connected with the dissemination and teaching of international humanitarian law. Here is the full text of the resolution:

The General Conference,

Considering the promotion of peace to be the primary objective of Unesco,

Convinced that the generalized dissemination and teaching of the principles of international humanitarian law are an urgent necessity and constitute an important contribution to the promotion of peace,

Aware of the particular importance of such activities among young people, owing to their educational character,

Noting that the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, for the Protection of the Victims of Armed Conflicts, and the Hague Convention of 14 May 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, make it incumbent on States to disseminate the provisions of those Conventions as widely as possible in time of peace as in time of war,

Taking note of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and more especially resolutions 2852 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, 3032 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3102 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973,

MISCELLANEOUS

Recalling the resolutions relating to the dissemination of the Geneva Conventions adopted by successive International Conferences of the Red Cross, and especially resolution XII adopted by the Twenty-Second International Conference of the Red Cross, held at Teheran in November 1973, which calls for the organization of seminars for training specialists in international humanitarian law,

Invites governments to intensify their efforts to ensure that the entire population is familiar with the principles of international humanitarian law, and to provide special instruction concerning the humanitarian conventions in universities and establishments of higher education, the medical profession and para-medical bodies, etc.;

Invites the Director-General

to prepare, in close collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the specialist institutes, a programme designed to intensify teaching and research in international humanitarian law. Such a programme might include in particular the following elements:

an investigation of the present state of teaching in international humanitarian law throughout the world,

a meeting of experts on these matters,

the organization of training courses, particularly at the regional level, designed for teachers of international humanitarian law, with a view to promoting its wider dissemination,

to include this programme in the Draft Programme and Budget for 1977-1978 and in the Outline Medium-Term Plan for 1977-1982.

**CENTENARY OF THE BRUSSELS DECLARATION
AND THE
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HUMANITARIAN LAW**

To commemorate the Centenary of the Brussels Declaration of 1874 concerning the Laws and Customs of War,¹ the Committee on the Protection of Human Life in Armed Conflicts, a working group of the International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War, held an International Symposium on Humanitarian Law in Brussels from 12 to 14 December 1974, after a formal sitting in commemoration of the Centenary.

Formal Sitting

Following the opening speech by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, three papers were read. The first, "The Declaration of Brussels of 1874" was by Mr. J. de Breucker, adviser to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the second, "The Evolution of Humanitarian Law from Brussels 1874 to Geneva 1973", by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President of the ICRC; the third, "Some Existing Problems of Humanitarian Law", by Mr. R. R. Baxter, Professor at the Harvard University Law School. Speeches were then made by Mr. R. Paucot, President of the International Society of Penal Military Law and Law of War, and Mr. H. Vanderpoorten, Belgian Minister of Justice.

* * *

¹ See *International Review*, October and November 1974.

International Symposium

The International Symposium on Humanitarian Law devoted four working sessions to a fundamental study of the theme selected by the Organizing Committee, "*The Concept of International Armed Conflict: Further Outlook*", with a view to closely examining the results of the first session of the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 20 February to 29 March 1974), and promoting discussion of major problems arising from the extension of the category of international armed conflicts. These problems are to be considered at the second session of the Diplomatic Conference (Geneva, 3 February to 18 April 1975).

The first working session, presided over by Mr. P. de Visscher, Professor at the Catholic University of Louvain, following an introductory address by Mr. G. Abi-Saab, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, consisted in a general discussion of the concept of international armed conflict. The question of enlarging the category of international armed conflicts led to a discussion, particularly in the light of decisions and recommendations adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, as to the relevance of the distinction between international armed conflict and non-international armed conflict on which the law of armed conflicts was based. The question of qualifying armed conflict, bearing in mind the intensity of hostilities, was taken up, as were the effects of the asymmetric nature of some armed conflicts—owing to the differing resources of the parties to the conflict—on the degree of humanitarian protection for victims of such conflicts.

The second working session, chaired by Mr. J. de Breucker, adviser to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with Mr. F. Kalshoven as rapporteur, studied the consequences of new prospects on the protection of human life in armed conflicts and the machinery of supervision of the provisions relating to it. Those legally regarded as combatants, the conduct of hostilities, the implementation of the system of Protecting Powers and the position of neutral States were among the subjects considered with a view to extending the category of international armed conflicts.

The third working session, presided over by Mr. B. de Schutter, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Free University of Brussels, studied the consequences of new prospects on the provisions relating to the expression of the acceptance of humanitarian rules, their dissemination, and the repression of breaches; the subject was introduced by Mr. B.

Graefrath, Professor of International Law at the University of Berlin.

At the closing session, Mr. K. J. Partsch, Professor at the University of Bonn, presented a synoptic report on the work of the Symposium.

About a hundred experts from every part of the world attended in their personal capacities. The ICRC was represented by Mr. Jean Pictet, Vice-President; Mrs. Denise Bindschedler, a member; Mr. Claude Pilloud, Director, and Mr. Antoine Martin and Mrs. Danièle Bujard, Deputy Heads of the Legal Division.

The Symposium, which was extremely interesting and efficiently organized by the Committee on the Protection of Human Life in Armed Conflicts, provided a forum for constructive discussion and an opportunity to pinpoint the difficult questions arising out of the extension of the concept of international armed conflict.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

ADOPTED 21 JUNE 1973

ART. 1. — *International Committee of the Red Cross*

1. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

2. It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — *Legal Status*

As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — *Headquarters and Emblem*

The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be *Inter arma caritas*.

ART. 4. — *Role*

1. The special role of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental principles of the Red Cross as proclaimed by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;
- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to ensure the operation of the Central Information Agencies provided for in the Geneva Conventions ;
- (f) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (g) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (h) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

2. The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — *Membership of the ICRC*

The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. It shall comprise fifteen to twenty-five members.

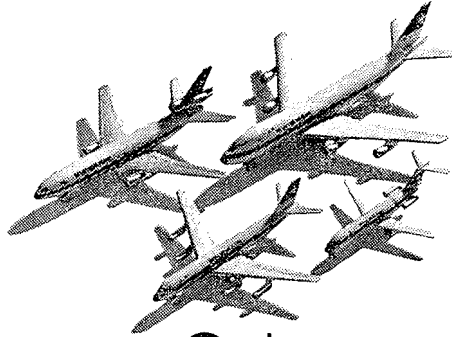


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- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne 3000*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna 4*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 882, *Manama*.
- BANGLADESH — Bangladesh Red Cross Society, Amin Court Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, *Dacca 2*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *1050 Brussels*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515, *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. Biruzov, *Sofia 27*.
- BURMA (Socialist Republic of the Union of) — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324 *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 1H6*.
- CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — Central African Red Cross, B.P. 1428, *Bangui*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague 1*.
- DAHOMY — Dahomean Red Cross P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia, 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente, *San Salvador, C.A.*
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FIJI — Fiji Red Cross Society, 193 Rodwell Road, P.O. Box 569, *Suva*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 168, *00141 Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 08.
- THE GAMBIA — The Gambia Red Cross Society P.O. Box 472, *Banjul*
- GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — German Red Cross of the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, DDR 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3ª Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad de Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, 1ª Avenida entre 3a y 4a Calles, N° 313, *Comayagüela, D.C.*
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, V. Arany János utca 31, *Budapest V*. Mail Add.: *1367 Budapest 5*, Pf. 249.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 110001*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdul Muis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Av. Villa, Carrefour Takhté Djamchid, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
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- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 29-12 Shiba 5-chome, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 108*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St. John's Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyeongyang*.
- KOREA, REPUBLIC OF — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.
- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.

- LIBERIA** — Liberian National Red Cross, Natona, Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 2261 *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Libyan Arab Red Crescent, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN** — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG** — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MALAGASY REPUBLIC** — Red Cross Society of the Malagasy Republic, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI** — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, *Blantyre* (P.O. Box 30080, Chichiri, *Blantyre* 3).
- MALAYSIA** — Malaysian Red Cross Society, 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI** — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MAURITANIA** — Mauritanian Red Crescent Society, B.P. 344, Avenue Gamal Abdel Nasser, *Nouakchott*.
- MEXICO** — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10 D.F.*
- MONACO** — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA** — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO** — Moroccan Red Crescent, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL** — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tahachal, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS** — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND** — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14 Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA** — Nicaraguan Red Cross, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER** — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA** — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Aketa Close, off St. Gregory Rd., P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY** — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*. Mail Add.: *Postboks 7034 H-Oslo 3*.
- PAKISTAN** — Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Dr Daudpota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA** — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado Postal 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY** — Paraguayan Red Cross, Brasil 216, *Asunción*.
- PERU** — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES** — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND** — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL** — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA** — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO** — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA** — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL** — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE** — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6A, Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SINGAPORE** — Singapore Red Cross Society, 15, Penang Lane, *Singapore 9*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC** — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA** — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg 2000*.
- SPAIN** — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA** — Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN** — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN** — Swedish Red Cross, Fack, S-104 40 *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND** — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC** — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA** — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND** — Thai Red Cross Society, Paribatra Building, Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO** — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO** — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, Wrightson Road West, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies*.
- TUNISIA** — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY** — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA** — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UNITED KINGDOM** — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, SW1X 7EJ*.
- UPPER VOLTA** — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY** — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A.** — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington, D.C. 20006*.
- U.S.S.R.** — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, I. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow B-36*.
- VENEZUELA** — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM, REPUBLIC OF** — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA** — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of)** — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA** — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, 2837 Brentwood Drive, *Lusaka*.